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THE
COPPIE OF
the Anti-Spaniard

made at Paris by a French
man, a Catholique.

Wherein is directly proved how the Spanish King is the
only cause of all the troubles in France.

Translated out of French into English,



LONDON:
Printed by Iohn Wolfe.

1590.

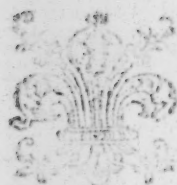
THE
COPIES OF
the Anti-Slavery



made at Paris by the
M. de la Chapelle.

THE original of this work is deposited in the
Library of the British Museum.

Translated out of French into English.



LONDON:
Printed by J. G. Smith, 100, Strand.
1790.

The Coppie of the Anti-Spaniard, made at
Paris, by a French Gentleman a Catholique.



The Spaniard now after some time ha-
ving by treasons, and sundry sleights
and practises entiebled away no lesse
of our dominions, then at this day re-
maine under our iurisdiction, and pre-
suming on his success therein, hath of
late dared to aduance himselfe about
us, to whom it was accustomedly: an
honour to follow us, even in the second place. And now at
this present feeling his aged yeares to hasten in, winding up
his latest daies, knowing well the insufficiency of his offspring,
the ambition of his seruantes, and imminent ruine of his e-
state, and foreseeing that the weakened kingdome of France
will and may in time recover his former health and liberty,
(which as it were newly required, and enflamed with desire
of waies, will in the end encounter his fiercest enemies) he
laboureth before his death, to chaine fast that Lion, which
otherwise may in short time deuour both him and his chil-
dren, and endeavoureth to make him selfe absolute Lord of all
France, not regarding any rightfull claim, title or pretence
whatsoever. Whose desire notwithstanding I doe not
much marvaile at, this being the most excellent pray that
ever Prince obtained, but rather with that we would here
fore thinke us, before we be bound, for it wil be too late with
after thoughts to recover our liberty being once lost. For
the offering whereof his Ambassadors here amongst us,
(a man as it were borne to the managing of such affaires)
hath proceeded so farre by his extraordinary liberalities, and
by meanes of his preaching friers, and meetings of his Je-
suits, (his disguised spies, whom we haue freely entertained
amongst vs to our great cost and charges) that in the end a

contract is agreed on, which in effect is the very sale of the Crowne of France: for the ratifying whereof, it is even now a concluding to put the Spaniards in full possession of the same. And that it may not be gainesayd, some labour to persuade us that it is the only and most necessary thing, as without which we must of necessity in the end become all Heretiques. O most miserable wretches then that we be. Can not our Catholique religion continue without the safety of an aged Spaniard: hath it no other holdfast, then upon so slender a thread: Are wee now come to this pass, that if either the King of Spaine (whose aged yeares breeds continual danger) should chance ere long to die, or the Turk should againe assaile him, or the Flemmings renewe their waeres, or if the Portugales (which can no longer brooke his insupportable tyranny) should happen to rebell, whereby his lesseure might not serue him, to restore France to her desired peace. And if either the one or the other should befall him (all which ere long are most likely to happen) are wee then utterly to loose our Religion: why good God, who to deliuer thy people from bondage, dost restrain the south of the waters, and made it a wall of the sea against the sea it selfe, canst thou not at this present in the secrets of thy great providence, finde some meanes to continue the glorie of thy holy name, but that of necessity we must be made the bond-slaves of a most cruel master, being the most insolent tirant that euer lived, or now doth live on earth: Must it needs be (Lord) that thy Religion, which at the beginning prevailed in France against the Romane slavery, being an assurance of our free liberty, and a pledge of thy great fauour, must it now produce most contrayfects in constraining us to yeld our selues to the Spanish tyranny: Oh happy then, yea thise happy those our forefathers, who fighting, died, rather then they would become Spaniards, must wee now their successiue childzen so much degenerat from them: and must we needs become Spaniards: Alas if your spent blood

blood hath profited so little, yet at leaste, why haue you not leste vs some sparke of your Honor, or some praise-worthy motions to die in fight against those, who seek to dispose vs of our libertie: Shall it remaine chronick in the histories of our time, that a few Huguenots (albeit with extremity of danger) haue maintained them selues true French, not becoming either English or Germans, in such sort as that albeit we sought to enforce them with the cruelty of fire, and other torments. To alter their religion, yet spared they not to aide vs them selues, in the recouerie of Jerusalem: and that we, whom none haue dared so much as to thinke to constrain in our religion, and who more then doubly exceede the armie of our enemye, do so tenderly regard the honour of our countrie, and our owne proper libertie, that at the first we are contented to yield our selues, professed Spaniards: Here some will say, it is not the name of King, that he will so soon take vpon him, but onely of Protector. Ob learned Lawyers, and such as vnderstand the sense and meaning of wordes: is not every King necessarily either a tyrant, or els a Protector. The King of Spaine would make vs believe that he will be our Protector. But in what sort? Did not the Romanes content them selues with the bare name of friends, and allies with those, whom by conquest they had made their subiects: And hath not he at the first, usurpe the name of maister, ouer vs: But make your meaning a little more plaine vnto vs: Either we shal haue no King at all (& yet Philip shal be our King) or wee will haue another, which if we haue, he must needs be vnder the protection of the Spanish King. What: Shall the King of France (who neuer had any other Protector but God, and the sword which he hath giuen him, and who neuer had other superiour to direct and commaund him) acknowledge him selfe to be at the disposition of the Spaniard, and leaue God, to be vnder the Spanish motions. At the beginning we were made believe, that he would take no other

title upon him, then Protector of the Catholike religion. But now we find the contrarie: for the very first word of the agreement which some haue passed unto him, importeth him to be Protector of the kingdom and crown of France. But imagin this (wherto we are perswaded) to be very true, and that we had a Protector of our Catholike faith, and a King who for the preservation of the Catholike religion (as one unable to subsist of him selfe) should stand in neede of a Protector, I would demand but this question, whether of the two should haue absolute authoritie to command in time of warre: who the direction of armies: whether the placing of gouernours, officers, and benefices: and if any matter of strife or controuersie should happen betwene them, either for matters of religion or otherwise, or if the one should vsurpe ouer the other, who should procure an agreement betwene them: Oh rare imaginations. Is it possible the world should haue two Sunnes: or one Estate two Soueraines: And if it be needfull (as in deed it is most necessarie) that the one should be vnder the other, whether in reasonable sence is likely to be the greater commander: the Preseruiour or Protector: or he who should be and protected vnder a greater power then his owne: Alas, both he not already by those articles, take upon him the name of his Maiestie without any addition therunto. What difference is there betwene the name of Maiestie and King, but that the first is a name of greater pride and more arrogancie. Let vs say (if so much liberty be left vnto vs, and that we be not already become his slaves, let vs boldly say that which every man doth know. That the King of Spaine will be our master for a time vnder the name of Maiestie, and of Protector: interchangeably: but in the end, for ever vnder the name of King. We will haue his Lieutenant, or Viceroy of France, as he hath of Naples: and for a while he will use them that presently doe and assist him to serue his owne turne, but at last destroy or at least banish them: fearing least they will
not

not humbly enough obey him in France: and then shall we have a Don Ferdinando amongst us, as well as his other subjects: it is expedient that we speake thus boldly. Have we not beene long enough deluded with these fantasies, have we not often beene told, that in sooth there is some intelligence and entercourse of dealing with y^e Spaniard, but not of such consequence as some imagine, & peradventure he expects, and that is necessarie to retaine him in expectation of some great good, but that in the end he is undoubtedly to be deceived: forasmuch as he knowes not how to make his owne bargain, and take good assurance of us: Is it not a good while, since the state of France is secretly bought and solde: especially at this present time, when with all manner of open hostilitie it is furiously assaulted: Spurr wee still dissemble and hide the cause of our miserie: or rather must we needs please our owne humours therein, seduced with a vaine hope of coine and shuer: As though anie thing could happen more miserable to a minde of anie courage and valor, then to be enforced even to sell himselfe for mere want and penurie. Are we so poor and needy: Here let me aske a question of thee, what is become of those great and infinite summes of money which not long since were founde in many houses of this Citie: Where are those huge summes that were leuied of so many ransomes, lones, beneuolences, and imposts: Where was that money employed which was made of the sale of all our plate, of all our chaines, and of all our icwels: Is the greatest parte thereof transported out of the Realme: Have not certayne, as it were hunger staruen peasants, and grinde warlets, so enriched themselves with the remainder, that they are now as demie Princes: Have not some of them so sumptuously adorned themselves therewith, that they set it by and doe rather lyke new married bridegromes, then soldiers fit for the field: Have not many of our best and richest widowes of Roane and Paris, bene seduced and beguiled with some part of it: In conclusion, haue our treasures bene so

well managed, and our revenues so well husbanded, that for
 neede and pouertie we should in the end be enforced to seeke
 vs new Maisters : Was this the reason that Roland our
 Treasurer could neuer be brought to any account, for feare
 we should see the infinite (yea bottomlesse) depth of our reue-
 nues : and therewithall perceiue that it is not in the power
 of the Spaniard to furnish vs with the twentieth parte of
 such and so great summes. Alas good man, where should he
 learne so great store of siluer : Are we ignorant howe before
 he lost his great fleet (foolishly by him baptised the *Prin-
 ciple*, of which long before we saue so many arrogant *Cato-
 logues* both written and printed, whose miserable slaues wee
 afterwards receiued into our portes, permitted them in pittie
 to be releued by begging from doore to doore) he brake and
 was banquerout with his creditours of *Genoua* : But shall
 we better discouer and make his penurie moze manifest : Let
 vs sell our selues to him (seeing we desire it so much) alwayes
 prouided, that without faile he make vs readie payment, not
 posting vs ouer with bonds, promises, delays, and Spanisht
 bragges (for if we be once his seruants, what action may we
 haue against our maister : What plea may we commence
 against him : Shall our purse be at his commandement, or
 his at our disposition : Let vs resigne all these fertile fieldes
 vnto him, these beautifull riuers, let vs deliuer al these strong
 and mightie townes vnto him, these goodly and stately bul-
 dings. To conclude, let vs surrender all France vnto him,
 (which is the vertie eye and beautie of the world) and that for
 nothing. Let vs freely and frankly giue him all the ri-
 ches and treasures that are contained therein. Let vs giue
 him our wines, our children, and whatsoeuer els wee haue,
 and all for nothing (oh grieve and intollerable misery to think
 vpon) let him buy nothing but our selues, and that at the lo-
 westt price. And the chepeest rate that may be, so that he make
 readie payment. Let him disburse but twentie millions of
 golde for all vs, all which will not amount to ten crownes a
 man.

man. But what speake I of twentie millions of gold: it being so farre from his meaning, who neuer intended to giue vs one hundred thousand crownes. Oh how long is it since we are bought & sold, but no payment made yet, onely two & thirtie thousand crownes excepted, which lately he deliuered to those sixtē thēues, and that onely to solícite and hasten our deliuerie: But where (I beseech you) shall he leaue so many millions of golde: where shall he haue so much money: are they as easie to be found as promised: As though we knowe not that the rebellions of the lowe Countries haue cost him as much golde, as euer he receiued from the mines of Peru, when he drew them dryest: Or when he ransacked the whole country, murdering aboue two millions of those poore, naked, and innocent Indians, on whom he committed all the execrable cruelties, that either antiquitie could invent, or the time present deuise. The historie whereof (printed in the yere 1584.) was wholly smothered by means of the Iesuits, who buying vp al the copies y^e were extant, caused y^e it should be forbidden to be printed any more. Oh braue butchers, whose fingers ends itch, to try whether the French that doth not sufficiently humble himselfe before you, will proue so abject and so base as those poore and naked sauage Indians. But rauenous tygers that you are, you are not yet come to that passe: knowe you not that you must confront so many millions of true French men, as will (if neede require) encounter you with an hundred and an hundred battalles, before they will become Spaniards: What: shall those Marranos, yea, those impious Atheists raigne ouer vs as Kings and Princes: Shall the Countrey of France become seruaile to the commandement of the Spaniard: shall France be added to the titles of this King of Maiorica: Of this demie Pope, demie Iew, yea demie Saracine: Shall it be made knowen to the worlde, that France is no more a kingdome: that France is become Spaine: and that all to the ruder Abene containeth nothing else but prouinces of

Spaines: and that the three flowers de Luce are as an honour annexed to the pp-balde and barrie-arms of this intire full King: Oh that the earth would rather open, and the Sea breake out his limites, then we doe die and neuer remedie these outrages: Oh let vs die rather then prove such traitors to our native Country, and that we subiect our selves to the yoke of the Spaniards. Let vs die rather, yea let vs die with our swords in our hands, thicke and thicke folke one by one upon another, like the naturall and true children of our forefathers, who for the honour of France, and for the preservation of theyr olde libertie, haue couered the plaines of Saint Quintins, those of Rancie, and so many others with the slaughtered bodies of these accursed Spaniards. What are we brought to that exigent, that we must needs be subiect to these Castilians? Have we not yet an hundredth Lorde in France, who will chuse to die a thousand times rather then yeelde the right they haue, or hereafter may haue to the crowne of France, after the bloud Royall, into any stranger whatsoeuer? An hundredth Lord? (A fate) who cannot reade any one Chapter of our histories, but they shall finde sundry notable exploitcs and deeds of armes of theyr ancestors, who valiantly haue dyed in fight against the Spaniards, and others theyr enemies, who alwaies haue bene the very props and stapes, whereon the state and Crowne of France haue depended, who with the losse of their blood, and by theyr meanes and valor haue gotten, preserved and conquered the greatest part of this most goodly and famous Realme, and who haue left unto theyr children all the right, interest, and possibilitie they had (after the bloud royall) in those things which with such pains and traualle they haue holpen both to get and preserve. There is no question but that theyr title will be most anassable agaynst all strangers whatsoeuer, who vnder pretext and coulour of aide, haue a long time laboured and sworne our better ruine and subuersion. This is the reason for which we see the Spaniards treacherous proceedings

dealings against the Spaniards and whole nobilitie of France,
 against whom he laboureth by all means possible, to enflame
 the people dayly more and more, knowing well that he can
 not late arise here for matters for to establish the state which
 he goeth about to stirre from vs, but by the very utter ruine,
 wherby his murtherer neuer broke him, or his tyrannie.
 For hee knowes full well that our Gentlemen of France
 will neuer be brought euery yeere yeres date to purchase a
 license from a Castilian, wherby they may bee authorized,
 (as they please) to beare a weapon by theys side: as it is
 notoriously knowen, that those setes which remaine of the
 nobilitie of France, are enforced to doe at this date: the use
 being, that if any man be noted throughout the whole yeere
 not to haue sufficiently humbled himselfe to the last of ycalant
 that is a Spaniard boone, they may doe him this disgrace
 and dishonor, as at the yeeres end to depeare him of his Rap-
 pier, without yelding any reason wherfore. Well wots he
 that our Nobilitie can neuer endure to see the Castles,
 Towers and fortresses of France to be in the hands, and at
 the disposition of the Castilians. As it is most manifest that
 they must all be, by the Maximes of Estate which hether to
 be daily most diligently practised: who can neuer be induced
 to reuerence and worshippe such his Uize roses, as it shall
 please him to send vs one after another. Who in conclusion
 will rather haue theys throates cut, then that theys bodies
 should containe Spanish soules. And here may wee note the
 reason why our Preachers (dazzled with the brightnesse of
 his golde, and bewitched with the hope they haue that the
 Abbies and Bishopricks shall by the spoyle of those which
 presently possesse them, be bestowed on them, forcauing this
 doctrine of theys upon the Councell of Trent) p'dicahyme
 and pronounce nought else to vs, nor trouble vs with any
 other thing but this, that the whole nobilitie is utterly to be
 defaced and rooted out, as seruing to no other use nor pur-
 pose, but to please and amuse vs at theys pleasure, and

that wee shall neuer be at rest till it be cleane consumed. What shall we then bestir up the race and stirring of those, who haue made the French standard to flourish euen in the furthest partes of the Estate: and haue placed the name and honour of the French in the heavens: Shall we so trimly really massacre those in whose nature hath seemed to stand the verie perfection of true valour and prowesse. And shall we beate our native soile with the proper blood of her owne children: onely to please theyr humors who haue praised the like in Flanders: Beginning with the two Charles Eigmont and Horne, whose an hundred thousand men knowe well, and can witnesse to haue died good Catholikes, bearing the crosse in theyr handes, and confessing themselves to a worst, euen in the view of the whole world, The cause of whose death was naught else, but their heartie affection, and naturall loue to theyr Countrie, and kinde good will to theyr Countrie-men: as those which could not tolerate the execution of a most execrable Spanishe tyrannie, and that a base Spanishe swaine should so outrageously caule (euen before theyr eyes) a young damzell left worth in substance, above an hundred thousand Crownes. Which extreamest crueltie was no whit alayd by the death of those two noble Gentlemen, but hath rather bene increased more and more euen to the extirpation of the whole Nobilitie. For in truth what is now become of them throughout all the Countie of Flanders, that are vnder the Spanishe government: Where are now so many great and famous houses, where with all histories of former ages are replenished: Whose nobilitie of France, must it needs be that the time shall come, when thine utter ruine and overthrow shall serue as an example to other nations, to beware of the Spanishe tyrannie: And will not the successe of these thy next neighbors at this day any whit moue or warne thee: Here some will say, what need we be so careful for the good estate of our nobility, seeing that if it be once destroyed, we shall peradventure remaine
free

free from being any more taxed, and pouled: no without doubt we shalbe taxed, no more then those of Naples and of Spilane are at this day, from whence all manner of inventions and deuises seruing to this purpose are brought amongst vs. Doe we not already see how they beginne to ease vs of such our superfluous and neuer well brooked charges: we are constrained to make warre vnder the colour of the common wealths benefite and commodity, hoping thereby to remedy such extreame taxings as we are daily troubled with: all, yet haue these warres brought forth nothing els as yet but destruction with fier and sword: haue wee not seene our wiues and children rauished before our eyes: haue not our goods, our houses and our selues bin robbed, spoiled and massacred: and haue not our taxings bin doubled: and accompanied with a number of new kindes of borowings, lones, and imposts: being sed onely with this bare comfort (which some doe secretly seeke to perswade vs) that if anye thing be left vs to pay tolle, and taxes vnto the Spaniards, we shall not pay alone, for all towne and citties, shall pay as well as wee, and we shall haue no Nobility to trouble & bere vs any more. Alas, and shall we haue no Noble men left amongst vs: Who shall then defend vs, if we be assaulted: Shall so great a charge be committed to a few fresh water souldiers: I meane to those sirteene newe hatched Canakeros: who know better how to cut our throats then how to defend themselves: Alas most miserable that we be, we stand in fear of our Nobility, who haue liued thus long in peace among vs, and yet we do not so much as dream on the couetize, cruelty, and extreame insolency of the Spaniards, who as yet being but silly adopted swaines amongst vs, durst vpon the one and twentieth of October last past, violently take away from the Parliament a Sergeant and companion of their owne, condemned by law to die for wilfull murder, making him to passe through the cheefe chamber of that high and honourable Court. What Lord of France

did ever enterprife so outrageous a fact? But in these flattering perſuaſions whereby we imagine that at our pleaſure wee may euen at one blow ruinate and deſtroy the whole Nobility, it ſeemeth that we may without controulment both checke and mate the ſame. But oh good Lord, how much are we deceaued, and how far are we from that, for that onely will remaine as a due ſcorge to chaſtice vs moſt wicked traitours to our Countrey, and as the very patterns of monſtrous ingratitude, the like whereof the world did neuer ſee, as thoſe that rather deſerue to be borne flames, and byedde as baſſals to the Caſtillian tyranny, then in this moſt faire, and free Countrey of France. Doe we not knowe that theſe three partes of our Nobility, are and haue beene of long time armed againſt vs, and that the reſt ſeeing theſe unnaturall contracts with the Spaniards, for as much as they detell to haue ſo foule and ſo reprochfull a blotte of treaſon and treaſon engrauen on the foreheads of their poſterity (either manifeſt, for arming them ſelues againſt the Floure de Luſe, or ſecret, for lurking in their houſes like baſſals, ſo long as this publique flame doth burne in their naturall Countrey) they prepare with all poſſible ſped to ſhow them ſelues like courageous children in the greate and bloody battailes, which France their naturall mother, yea faire and Noble France, will preſent and giue to Spaine, ſit ſhall perceiue the ſame to haue ſo much corage or ſo much valour, that it dare encounter vs and accept of fight. Oh how hard a matter wil it be to vanquiſh this Nobility: being once joined together: which though it be deuided, and fighting againſt neceſſitie, hath notwithstanding already obtained ſundry notable victories, and hath brought vs to ſo miſerable a ſituation: this Nobilitie maintained by ſo many, ſo ſtrong and ſo well munited cities: This Nobilitie on whom all the good ſouldiers doe alwaies attend and waite: which are the ſtocks on whom by reaſon of her great power ſhe is engraſſed: this Nobilitie which hath heretofore bene aſſiſted

sisted with the goodly and strong armies of those populous
 and mightie nations, that at all times haue bene in perfect
 league and amitie with the name of France, and enemies
 unto the tyrannie of Spaine, all which will no doubt with
 might and maine jointly hinder the increase thereof: this
 Nobilitie led and commaunded by so many excellent Cap-
 taines, who manure all these stormie windes of sedition, and
 to the intollerable griefe of the Spaniard, doe yet suruine the
 furie of these miserable tempests. This Nobilitie animated,
 and enflamed into warre by the aspect of those bright shi-
 ning starres, the children of Saint Lewis, proceeding from
 that warlike race, which can not, nor will not dye but in the
 middest of bloody battailes: and to conclude, this Nobilitie so
 bravaunted and so terrible in armes, that knowes not yet
 what it is to recoil and give ground, much lesse to be daun-
 ted with feare: which allowes betwixt and with the dint of
 sword cutteth out her way, and makes him selfe passage.
 What and shall it be vanquished, and shall it thus be over-
 throwne by these Castilians and renegd Frenchmen? As
 it upon them we must relee our hopes: As it from them we
 must expect that peace, that quiet, and that happy time,
 which so long, and so often hath bene promised vs: But shall
 we yet more clearly consider and biew into what gulfe of
 wretchednesse (besides the losse of our libertie) the headlong
 cast our selues? Let vs graunt and suppose that the Spani-
 ards and all their followers and subjects doe gaue five no-
 table battailes of vs (howbeit they shall sooner lose an hun-
 dret then get one onely) how many yeares shall we trouble
 them with warre (that is in regarde of vs, with all sortes of
 miseries and afflictions) ere they shall force and get an hun-
 dret strong cities, and conquire three whole partes of the
 kingdom, which rather then they will yeld to acknowledge
 any King, vnder what title and name soeuer, except their
 owne right and lawfull King, whom God and Nature, and
 all the lawes of the kingdom hath giuen and appointed

them, are resolved to endure all the extremities of the world. But what do we speake of forcing and conquering of cities, when we haue so lately bene most shamefully chased from Senlis, and from Diepe. We whom Saues, Senlis, the Cantiers, Argues, and our owne Sibours haue brought into so good so: warres and possession, to be alwaies beaten: we who through false and deceyning promises of our court haue suffered those of Cergeau, of Pluimers, Estampes, Pontthoffe, Weillan, Ca, Genmilk, Wandouine, Maun, Sable, Chaulan, Gontier, Louisy, Canal, Almyer, Wampfront, Argentan, Fallaise, Bayeux, Liffert, Bioncourt, Wylge and enner, and of Currier, to be so vgly lost and overcome: Let vs rather consider and thinke vpon our owne necessities which still doe presse and follow vs, let vs (I beseech you) remember the commodities that we haue lost, & those which we daily feele the want of, and not geue about to loose and surprixe cities which are defended and maintained by so many of the Nobilitie, a thing which all the strength of the world conformed together may not, nor can not atchieue and bring to passe. Here some will say, that we shall now be troubled with Spaniards, those great warriors, those great bug-beares: what? those thise thousande Mallois led and commanded by a reneagd Frenchman? what? and are they not the mates of those cowardly rascalwapes of Senlis, and Argues, who being ten to one durst neuer attempt to charge one small number of the Nobilitie of Fraunce? Are these all the great and invincible Spanisch forces (as for the naturall, they will neuer be dratone to leaue the Cittadels?) Are these they, who without any other helpe will one of these daies in triumphant sorte bring vs, al our enemies prisoners into the Bastilles, who if they be so mightie, how comes it to passe that they can not defend them selues better from the open enemies of all Chrystenome? why haue they so ignominiously suffered them selues to be chased and driven from Algiers, Tunis, and Goletta: and through their owne default

default caused so many poore Christians to be so miserably oppressed by the Infidels: what is the reason they shall not revenge the death of King Sebastian, whose kingdom and inheritance they haue so originally usurped: Hath this vniuersall Protector of the Catholike faith suffered it to fall where he should most haue maintained & upheld the same: who though he care not for the increase of Mahomet, and that he seeketh to suppress none but Luther, wherefore doth he not make haie to subdue the English whom so long silence hee hath so much threatened, and yet could neuer hurt, who though they neuer threatened, haue notwithstanding so greatly hurt and endamaged him: But I perceiue hold the reason standeth with him: it is easier for him to terrifie the fearefull with his Bug-bearers, then to hurt others: it is more easie for him to promise and seduce men with hopes, then helpe. Shall not we thinke, that he will abuse vs hereafter with his false promises (then which nothing is euermore vncertaine) sith that in all our troubles past, he would saue persuade vs, that we are beholding to him, and that the honour of the battailes which heretofore we haue gained on the Hugonots, is onely due to him. God God: what inuincible Canalleros are these Spaniards: they are the cause of all our victories, and yet we could neuer see any of them among vs: They will peraduenture speake of those fiftene hundredeth Harguebuziers, who at the battell of Drury made such notable barricades with all the Carcs of the armie, out of which they could neuer be drayne to bestow one shot on the enemy, till all the danger was past, and then they began to cry aloud *Vive Espagne, vive Espagne*, as if they alone had put the enemy to flight, when (God wote) they durst neuer looke him in the face, till we had alone subdued him, and yet were these fiftene hundredeth right Castilians, and naturall Spaniards, whom they would not make vs believe to be Giants, and lordsovers of the other world, that they might the better hide their small number, and the want

of men in their lustre and desert countries. Now if this Spanish armie be so terrible, and the Spaniards such vally fellows, I pray you, what did they, and wherein were they occupied when (not long since) their greatest citie was so long in so destitute, so poore, and so weake a towne, which neuer saw a Campe, nor euer defended it selfe from any armie: they were but three dayes iourney from him, at the most. How cometh it to passe that these great Politi- cians came not altogether, where in three dayes they might have taken Diepe, and so many Noble men and Captaines in it? Good God, what doe I speake of three dayes? The Spaniards can not yet tell what it is to take a citie, unlesse it be at three yeares end. He will stoupe, he will linger, he will suffer, (which is the chiefest of his people) and finding no other way (a notorious Atheist as he is) he will neuer attempt to win any by assault. Moreover, it were necessarie that the Duke of Parma were not poysoned with a lingering poyson, which (as he him selfe causeth publicly to be reported) his god master hath sent him. But let us suppose him to be so strong and vallant, and so well affected towards us; and let us graunt him the victory of twelve battalies, and that our enemies haue withdrawn them selves into their holdes: yet shall wee be troubled five and twentie yeares more with him (that is the least) is it not so long, and more; that the Spaniard is abed to conquere and tame his countrie of Flanders: and yet could neuer get one halfe of it: which to effect, we must make this old thing young againe, and cure him of so many bleakes, that he may live fourestye and ten yeares more, or els shall we be left friends and neighbours, even in the midst of those waters, which we have undertaken, when most we shall need both els in the midst of the storme and in our greatest danger shall our great pilot be drowned, and then will a lamentable shipwreck followe our ship, that erst with full speed sailes, did with top and top gallant saile so stately: then will every man shift for him selfe.

selfe and take hold on what spirit soever he can get: Who
 doubters that the governours of these so divided states and
 disunited provinces will not embrace euery opportunitie,
 and shew their desire of libertie (a thing that neuer ceaseth
 to set the mindes of all the Spanissh Solues on fire) who
 doubteth (I say) but that euery one will with might and
 maine go about to appropriate that countrie, or place which
 he holdeth vnto him selfe. Good God, what new counsels,
 what new deliberatiues, what new wits, and new aliances
 will then followe. When will those whom now we thinke
 to be our Kings greatest enemies, become his seruants, onely
 to be maintained and defended by him. And whilst the
 Spanissh Empire shall thus be tossed and shaken, what shall
 become of all the goodly forces on which (as the Iesuites
 will force us to believe on paine to be proclaimed heretikes)
 all our Catholike religion both depend. Let vs suppose (all
 which notwithstanding is as it were impossible) that so many
 nations, which expect nothing so much as that day, when
 in with what price and howsoeuer they may deliuer them
 selves from their miserable bondage and seruitude, do so farre
 forget their dutie, and fall a sleepe when it shall come. Let
 vs imagine that the Portugales and Flemmings which
 neuer enquire for any other newes, so much as of the Catholike
 Kings health, remaine as good & irresolute, when they shall
 heare this happy and so long desired newes. Let vs
 suppose moreover, that all the good hap which a man in such
 an alteration may wish for, do happen: yet taking all things
 at the best, shall we be but in the hands of an infant, of an
 idiotte, and of a sickely person: who if he dye (which is the
 desire and wish of all the Spaniards) then are we in the hands
 of a young woman, a girl. All that shall stand in sub-
 iect into a Disaile, as a member & dependance of Spaine:
 And that these Alexanders and Cesars of France, whose
 mottoes are the Heroues, the Glorious, the Charles-
 manes, the Philippes who they so much admire, Augusti,

and Valloys, Shall Charles the eight, Francis the first, and Henry the second, who were never able to extinguish their thirst of fighting, shall all these Martiall mindes be subiect vnto such, and so kill a woman as a daughter of Spaine, and vnto him whom she pleaseth to chuse and adopt for her husband? No, no, Fraunce is not so easily gotten: Fraunce is not giuen as a dowrie, he that will be King of Fraunce, must be borne King of Fraunce, *Vitae tibi contulit idem Imperiumque dedit*: the Countrie of Fraunce is the Spouse and Dairine of Nature, it is the portion which shee hath reserved for her selfe alone to dispose as best shee pleaseth, with whom no contract or condition of any man shall bee admitted to deale withall. Fraunce can not be gotten with one nightes lying with a Welch. If the Daughter of Spaine will not marrie vntlesse she make her husband King of Fraunce, she may be a virgin till for ever. As farre as I see then, the King of Spaine is not so much moued by a godly zeale, and due regard of our religion, as by a desire he hath to haue a forme in law to be Viceroy of Fraunce, to swaie and tyrannize ouer vs under the name of his Spaiessie, vntill he haue gotten all our Fortresses and holdes into the handes of his Castilians, and then shall hee be remoued and chaunge place with the Viceroy of Naples. That is the zeale, that is the desire, those be the burning thoughtes of Phillip King of Spaine, who neuer waereth old, who saileth not (though in respect of his age he seeme not to aime at Fraunce, and at the crowne thereof, but to content him selfe with the Kingdomes, Dukedomes, and Counties which heretofore he hath so wrongfully alienated and disincumbered from it) to goe about by all possible meanes to colour and deceiue vs, as whilome hee did the Portugals: for wee know that Conuentionnelle and Ambition haue this peculiar condition, to encrease proportionablye as other passions diminish. And that Pouch by reason of other pleasures
and

and whittes is halwert and distraughted from them, but as
 ripe age both by little and little weaken and enfeeble them,
 ambition (especially in those that are high borne) entrest in
 their place, and daily encreasing both atime take greater
 holdfast. Suppose we did not apparantly perceine the in-
 satiable desire that this Spaniard hath to growe great, and
 aduance himselfe vnder what colour and pretence soeuer,
 suppose we knew not the case which of necessity he muste
 haue of his children, and the feare and apprehension he feeleth,
 if he looke them so great and mighty an enemy stand-
 ding, and therewithall so noble and so puissant a king as
 ours is: do we thinke in conscience that it doth not touche
 and picke him as neare the hart, as any other particular
 consideration? Shall we yet a little more enter into the
 view and consideration of his holy and sacred zeale: woulde
 he for any thing in the world (I beseech you) that ther were
 no difference no2 controuersie of Religion throughout all
 Christendome, and that all men were at peace? And that
 we liued quietly vnder the obedience of so great a king as
 ours is, and that he were in quiet possession of France, no
 I warrant you, for were not this controuersie of Religion,
 and our troubles of France, he would not thinke him selfe
 safe in the midst of all his kingdoms of Spaine: woulde he
 not feare, pea tremble (if our king should once reobtaine
 that which the Spaniard hath heretofore so fraudulently vs-
 surped from him in his kingdome of Nauarre) least he shold
 one day (prouoked thereunto by a iust reuenge, and lawfull
 right of war) victoriously undertake the recovery of his
 right, and ioin Scepter to Scepter, and Crown to Crown.
 For is not he that great and politicke commander and lea-
 der of armies: he who in counsell is a graue Nestor, and
 in the midst of larums and battailes a stout Achilles, who
 hath sooner surpised Cithira, then other men can take the
 beio of them: Who in the space of two moneths, in the very
 hart of winter, hath with the dint of sword conquered one

hurlteth leagues of Countrey in length, and fifty in breadth:
Is not he that alarum'd French Alexander, whose the
fiftaine-headed imperiall Eagle seeing already aduanced and
beautified with two itittall Crownes, becometh so cherish
and embrace, desiring to combine these two invincible nati
ons in one, and brotherly forces together: To conclude,
is not he that glorious King of the floure de Luse, with the
long visage, with the great nose, who by auient proph
es is called to be the monarch of the world: And is not this
that greut King who hath so often bin promised unto her
Yes verely it is even he.

The monarch whose brauented lokes,
and neuer conquer'd arme,

shall force the firie of his foe,
to flee the threatned harme:
Froze-runne, shall victorie his steps.

About his ayres shield,
(Of terror and of waisting war,
which represents the field)

shall laurell boughs, and palme,
the trophes of his triumph bring,
When through the world his tried fame,
and high renouue shall ring.

When shall he make the knights of France,
each where to understand:

The greatnes of that honour which
is got by armed hand.

So wight this King shall overcome,
in courtesie and grace:

Yet when he takes in hand,
his neuer-yelding costelacet

So Prince or woody Emperour,
how mightie that he be,

The angry furie shall of this
most christian Hector spee.

It is therefore (as far as I perceive) to hinder the successefull victories of so worthy a King, and to empeach the conquests that els he should haue on the Spaniard, that these French Castilians, or Castilian Frenchmen doe so trouble the State of France: it is therefore that so many do daily seeke to perswade vs, that hee which neuer failed his word, will neuer keepe that which hee hath promised vs in his late declaration, wherein as a good father, he hath with teares of pittie, and meare compassion of our miseries, clean washed, and wholly blotted out of his remembrance all our forpast faults and trespasses, onely five or sixe trecherous Spaniolised velleins excepted, who haue engoyed the name of France in blood with the most proditorious & traiterous parricide, that euer the Sunne saw yet, a parricide committed and perpetrated in the person of him, for the preservation of whom all true French men should neuer refuse to die a thousand deaths. Is it not for this occasion that the Spaniard doth daily cause so many to whisper in our eares, that our King is fallen into the relaps, he that neuer profest any other Religion, but that which his mother held, and who was neuer in any of our Churches but once, and that in daunger to haue his throat cutte? Is it not for denying the omnipotency of God, that he is called impenitent, as if that God could neuer touch his hart? Is not that the cause that all those which goe about to instruct or conuert hym, are called Heretiques: least that in shewing him the truth, he should be brought vnto the mother Church againe, not to assure him selfe of his two rightfull earthly Crownes, but also of the thirde and glorious Crowne of Heauen? Thus must we say, and thus it behoueth vs to cry, if we will faithfully serue the King of Spaine our good Lord and maister, otherwise his Maiesties assayes wil prosper but slenderly, if the French should once agree and come to an vniuersal together. Oh pooze and silly miserable French men that wee are, shall we suffer our selues to be deceaued and enuegled

by these false traytours, who are duely paid their pensions every moneth, for the paines which they take to fliehe and prouoke vs one against another, and to make vs abhorre the meanes giuen vs by God from aboue, to cut off al heresies, with his bright-shining sword (that is his word) which our forefathers haue vsed three or foure times to cut off, and rote out one selfe same error, and which all Europ deemeth necessary and expedient for to bring Christendome, and the states therof into an agrément and conformity, thereby to shunne the vtter ruine of it, which otherwise is imminent and near at hand, and to auoid the Turkes inuasion which cannot by meanes of so many diuisions bee deferred or withstood. These be the same pensioners that would faine make vs beleaue that al France wilbe of the Hugonots Religion, neuer remembryng that there are not so many ministers in all the world as may suffice to adoe for every forty miles of ground one onely. Do you thinke that those of the Nobility which are Catholiques: all the strong towncs that professe no other Religion but the Catholique, all our Princes, al our Crowne officers, all the French Cardinals that follow our King, as the true and lawfull heire of France, and of the floures de Luse, and al Catholiques els wil euer sette theyr helping hand to the overthrow of our ancient true Catholique Religion: and that he who neuer detested any thinge so much as to waine and compell soules with the sword, wil in any sort compell and constrain our consciences: Euen he who in the middell of the most violent wars that wee haue waged against him, had more then the one halfe of his owne household seruants, followers and officers Catholiques, yea true Catholiques, who no doubt might (if they had pleased) haue bene otherwise.

It is therefore most manifest and apparant, that Phillip King of Spaine hath caused these tidings to bee preached vnto vs, rather to make his slaves to engage vs in a perpetuall warre against our naturall hege King (which may well be feared

an inevitable perdition) then for anie motion of Christian
charitie that remaines in him. And to saie truth, when did
wee ever perceiue anie sparke of charitie to appeare in the
Spaniard? Is not this that Catholike charitie, which with
so notorious and trecherous treasons hath wrongfully de-
prived vs of Sicilie, the fertilest & sayrest Island of the world,
and in achilles price and marke. At which those two vnder-
ted nations did in all theyr noble warres shote at? Is not
this the same charitie that hath in lyke manner deprived vs
of the flourishing kingdom of Naples, and of the rich Duke-
dome of Millaine: both ancient and lawfull Patrimonies
of the house of Angiou and Orleans: which earst cost
France the price of so much golde, and losse of so much bloude
Is not this that charitie, which so unlawfully detayneth the
principalitie of Flanders, and of the Countie of Burgondis
from vs: that hath vsurped new France from this pease sayre
France, which the sayre riuers of Loyre, Seine, and Rhone
doe wash and runne alongst? Is not this the verie same Ca-
tholike charitie, that with large promises and a little stner,
suborned the confessor of one of our kings, by whose sonde
persuasions the Countie of Roussillon was so subtilly dis-
membred from the Crowne and Demaynes of France? Is
not this also that charitie, that Catholike humilitie, with
which he hath presumed to dispossesse vs of our right of pre-
cedence, and to take place before vs? Alas, what an indigni-
tie is this? Is it not a shame for France, that this newe ty-
rant, this new come Christian, whom nat yet long since we
haue draynen from the Mosan, and from paganism (who
had not long before should yet be a Saracen, a Tartarian, a
Jew, should so much as dare to thinke, much lesse to attempt
to march and take place before our most Christian kings,
whys successors are the successors of the mightiest and most
ancient kings of the world? But miserable and silly wret-
ches as we are, what doe we dispute and call our place and
standing in question? It is not that we must haue Spain

now, they are other matters and of greater consequence; that this Saracin Castillian, or Castillian Saracin doeth so busily goe about. He would faine be our maister, and make vs all his subiects, his subiects sayd I: What: shall France that hath heretofore euer bene so mightie in armes, France that hath euer bene a terrour to all nations, faire France that yet was neuer subdued, but through a necessitie of the prouidence of God (who thought it expedient that his Sonne our Lord should be bozne under one greate Monarchie) at what time it was diuided into twentie pettie Kingdomes: Noble France which Caesar deemed invincible, and neuer to be conquered, if euer it might bee reduced to one sole Monarchie, and under one absolute King. And to be briefe, France which acknowledgeth and holdeth nothing but from God, and by the sword, which euer was her tenour: shall it now be brought into subiection and bondage? Shall it now bee compelled to liue in seruile slauierie? Shall it be made to receiue and admit Viceroyes, Lieutenants, Generallies and Gouernours, and Dons of Spaine: that hath of yore bene one of her Prouinces, and euer bene ready to stande to the mercie of euery conquerour and inuadour: and is and euer hath bene the sinke, the puddle, and filthy heape of the most lothsome, infected, and slavish people that euer yet liued on earth. O Clouis, O our good King Clouis, this wicked race of those farr Willigots, with the carion of whose carcases (after thou hadst with thine owne hand slain they King) thou didst sprinkle and fatten the fertile plaines of Poitou, who neuer thought themselves safe from the snare of thy sword, until they had past the Pyreney hills againe; that verie same treacherous race dare at this daie goe about to thine and dominie over thy faire Countrie of France: that wicked race would make all thy people they slaves. But why do we cal on good Clouis dead so long agoe? This goodly King Phillip, this toly King Protector, is not he the same of Charles the fifth, that sworne and mayd sworne of our fathers,

thers, which against all right and Christianitie, did hold
those two bonds in Picardie and in Bourgne (a thing the
Turke nor the Scythian would neuer haue attempted) that
set a ranfome of three millions of golde vpon vs : Which
huge summe we haue euer since felt, and yet to our common
griefe doe feele. Who framed all his wishes, and contri-
ued all his desseines vpon the ruine and overthrow of our
pauce France : Which purposes and intents hee hath by his
latter Testament bequeathed vnto his sonne Phillip : O
you noble Macedonians that wept for ioy when you sawe
your Alexander sitting in Darius chaire, and felte no other
discontent, but y^e your forefathers might not participat your
great content. O most miserable as we are, we go about to
place Darius in Alexanders chayre, to enshal the Spaniard
in the royall Throne of France, and lodge King Phillip in
the Loure. Francis the first, O Henrie the second, our god
Kings, rise vp : leaue your graues for a while. Doe you not
see your mortal & professed enemy prepare himselfe to occupy
and blurpe your Estate, your Crowne, your Citie of Paris,
your Pallace, your Loure : Who by his Embassadors alre-
dy taketh the possession thereof : Do not you percelue how he
goeth about to insult and triumph over your graues, and to
violate and breake the same, as he hath already done that of
your Counsaile : Be ye well assured, that hee who hath so
villainously brought your two last children (the verie and
liuely images of your selues) to thep longest home, will ne-
uer pardon your Statues of Marble. O worthy and noble
mindeed Phillip Prince of Spain, although fortune hath not
aduaunced thee to be Emperour, as thy father was, yet hast
thou gone beyond him far in his valiant exploits, to consume
and extinguisht our noble Princes of France. He neuer durst
employ any other posson, but that of his de monte Cueillo,
that was executed at Lyons. And yet notwithstanding left vs
one of our great King Frances his three children : But thou
hast with thy valoy utterly rooted out all the race of them, for

the performance wherof thou hast into the secrette payson
of the Salcedes (by means of thine Embassadors) added and
employed the paysoned huiſe of a damned Iacobine. But
why shoulde he spare them vnder the colour of mixe ally-
ance: hath not he most vnnaturally caused his owne wife
they proper sister to bee paysoned: and his naturall eldest
sonne to be strangled: Courage then O noble Frenchmen,
adde valour to your strength, and valiantly take armes in
hand for to follow the iust, lawfull and euer victorious armes
of our great Henrie, whom God hath euen from above chosen
for to reuenge the blood of the Valois, so traisterously spilt,
and which continuallie craves iustice at his handes: Why
doe you followe so brauely the standarde of that but cherrie
homicide of your Princes: Why doe you followe the co-
lours of that empaysoner and hereditarie murderer of the
house of France: Will you put your selues euen in the
mouth of the Cannon of your King: Will you besprinkle
France with your blood, that in the ende it may become all
Spanish: Or will you but keepe some portion of it for the
Infant of Spaine: And good reason, because thee is the el-
dest, and that her youngest sister hath alreadye the Marquis-
sate of Saluzzo, strong Saluzzo, that footing and holde fast
which wee had left in Italie, and that hath bene giuen her
for the increase of her dowrie: which was the Arsenall and
store-house of munition that our Kings had beyonde the
mountaine, wherein were more then four hundred peeces of
ordnance: which Arsenall made al things tremble vnder the
name of France, which made the strongest walls to shoue
and fall before it, that Arsenall which had alreadye daunted the
chiefest rampard or hold which the Spaniard had in Italy,
against the strength of France, and which wee helde as a
meane and gage for to recover ere long both Naples and
Millane again. Alas poor France, what potion hath so deuy-
ned thee of thy senses, that thou dost not see how by little and
little thou art disabled, and diuined: that thy weapons
are

are taken fro thee, that thou art tied in chains, with purpose
 to be cast into a gale, ther miserably to perish and die under
 the stripes and cruelty of thine enemies: and if thou haue
 any feeling, sence, or sight, oh my pooze Fraunce, what
 charmes haue so besotted thy spirites, or what illusions haue
 so dazeled thee, that thou darest seeke thy wellfare and pro-
 tection among those which gape and seeke for nothing els so
 much as thine ouerthrowe and vtter ruine: who like false
 traitours, that they may the better and with moze ease yoke
 and at thety pleasure binde thee hand and foote, doe daily
 whisper thee in the eare, that when thou please thou shalt be
 free again, and whensoever thou wilt, thou shalt be able to
 expell and chase the Spaniards out of Fraunce: as if a man
 could by any examples proue that euer they would or coulde
 be remoued from any place, where once they haue had so-
 ting: as if they could not erect Citadels, great and stately
 Citadels, cemented with the blood, and built with the goods
 and wealth of the pooze people, and Citizens: as though they
 were to learne how to tyrannise in all Cittyes with thety
 blood-thirsty garisons, and to affright pooze men with the
 erecting of so many gibbets, wheelles and scaffolds, with
 which they keepe men in such awe, that none dare so much
 as stoune vppon them: those of Dortingall, of Paples, of
 Spillane, and of Flanders, can with griefe and experience
 witnes what I say: but to come neerer home, what is hee
 amongst vs, that dares be so bold, as to say aloude in the
 Creue of Paris, that he is no Spaniard, but a true French
 man, and escape present hanging ipso facto for an here-
 tique, and hadious offendour against the lawes of God and
 man: all these robbers, all these spoilers, all these blinde
 suckers, and destroyers of christians, these fiftene Canalic-
 ros and thety adherents, which liue but by the spoile of vs,
 which glatte themselves with our blood, euen our hart blood,
 are they not the ministers and officers of the Spaniard tyran-
 ny: Spaniards as yet but weake, officers as yet but weake:

to be withstood, and punished for their faults, if there were any sparke of y^e ancient courage of France remaining in vs: but alas if we so fondly suffer our selues to be enueagled and luld a sleepe with their superficiall faire wordes (which wee haue payd full deare and ready money for) what grieve and harts-sorrowe shall we feele when we shall wake and rise out of our slumber againe when we shall finde our selues fast chained, and hemd in round about, so that we shal not be able to stir, no not so much as complaine, when we shal feel the proud Castilians proudly to tread and keepe vs under, holding their daggers in theyr hands ready to stab vs at the hart, if wee doe but offer to waile and sighe our miserable condition. Alas it wilbe too late to offer bowes after the shipwracke, or to repent when the fact is done. And if we will consider how dangerous every delay is on our side, I beseech you doe but beholde and beleeve how forward he is already in the establishing of the foundation of his future Empire. Do you think that that great Cavaliero, or turret of offence lately erected so alofte in the Bastile against our owne Citty, hath bin built at the cost and charges of Bussi the Clerke? Oh poore and miserable french men, are we so void of iudgement that we cannot perceiue how he will not employ his larcenies and stolen goods so nigh home, but that he sends and embarks them further: is there any man that knowes not, or at least that wil not know, how Bernardino Mendoza hath weekly paid the work men of it: and that Bussi is but a substitute of that Barbarian and squint-eyed great Commandadour: who in effect is the chief Captaine of the Bastille? Doth not the Spaniard also promise vs that his possion shall not cease vpon the utmost borders, but that it shall spread it selfe to the noblest and chiefest parts, enen vnto the hart it selfe: that he will not stay in frontiere townes, but ere long enter, take, and surprise all other parts of the kingdome: and will some say that for conscience sake he will refuse Cambray, Amiens, or Aubouille: would

would he do it thinke you, if they would receiue him? or is it because he knowes that the Picards (as they that haue of long time knowe his conditions) haue flatly refused to accept of him? What? haue those of the Frontiere townes bin excepted, because they haue stoutly resolu'd not to receiue the Spaniard, and yet all wee, with all the partes of the kingdome of France are contained in this honourable covenant, or agreement, not so much as our Basille is comprised in the same, by vertue wherof these Castilians wil one of these dayes (as well they may) at their pleasure mount and leuell all our olde canons vpon the huge Canallero, and first batter, and then sacke and spoile our pooze Citty of Paris, as whilome they did Antwerpe. And it is not good reason, since that this Spanittanian race hath so well begonne, it should continue, and so pluck out and deface the two sayre eyes of Europe, and that it should make an end, and utterly ouerthrowe those two stately and rich Citties, those two great miracles of nature, Paris and Antwerpe. Oh Antwerp, whilome faire Antwerp, who of the fairest, rithest, and most flourishing cittyes of Europe, art by the hardes of these villenous and blood-sucking Spaniards, brought to be the most delolate, spoiled, and desert citty of Christendome. Is it possible that the verie name of thy fall, and report of thy monstrous and horrible sacke, should not make all men (especially thy neyghbors) to be wa'rnd and to take heede of Spaniards: since that it doth so manifestly declare vnto vs, theyr insatiate avarice, theyr more then Tigrish cruelty, theyr filthy, monstrous and abhominable lurturie, theyr wastfull burning of thy houses, theyr detestable ransacking and pillage of those great treasures, which from all parts of Europe, were laked vp in store in thy sumptuous pallaces, theyr fullall and inhumane deslorning of thy matrones, widows, and daughters, theyr matchlesse and sodomitticall rauishinge of young boyes, which these demi-barbarian Spaniards committed in the presence of aged Burgeoeses that were fa-
thers,

thers, brethren, husbands or parents of those tormented patients, who to grieue them the more whilest they committed all these execrable villenies and outrageous cruelties, did tie and chaine them at there beds seate, or in other places, and last of all the generall and continuall cruell tormentinge and massacking of thy pooze and wretched Citizens: hath not the report thereof made all them that euer heard it to tremble at the same, and feel a kind of horror in them selues: and nowe to take alway the apprehension of so many euills from vs, they goe about to bleare and blinde vs with theyr holie Inquisition. Good Lord, is that the first messe that the Spaniard will present vs with: is that the King that he will wedde France withall: will he endowe vs with that seuerer and barbarous Inquisition, which hath the vertue to make men rotte in prison, beefore they know any cause, and who is theyr accuser: that Inquisition, which vnder a false pretence of Religion, doth miserably bring all them that detest the Spanish tyranny to death and confusion: Are wee ignorant how they haue used the same at Naples, and at Spillane, and how only that hath bin the meane and efficient cause to destroy and subuert all the noble houses which before times had in any sort followed or fauored the French faction: Is this then that holy Inquisition, of which good Catholiques neede not stand in any feare: no in good sooth they need not feare it, alwayes provided that they haue theyr lordes died in Spaniolisme, alwayes conditioned that they forget they were before free men, that they were borne French men, alwayes graunted that they become as abiecte slaues, prepared to endure all cruelties, and to pocket vp euery Castellian branado, that none of the haue any houses, offices, benefices, or any thing els whatsoever, that a Spaniard may desire or like, that no French man haue a young wife, or faire daughter, which any gallant Inquisitor may haue a fancy or minde vnto, and to be brieft, that they become so miserable, and so submisse, that neither cruse or ha-
tred

fred, or any other such passion may moue any motion in them, other wise (I pray you do but tell me) what is he that is so pure and unpotted in his conscience, that canne thinke himself secure and safe amongst these butcherly murderers, that subuert all orders, confound all iustice, and peruert all law and equity, to bring a man to his graue, whome they hate or dislike. The Rector of our Vniuersitie of Paris, a man for the purpose, chosen by the Spaniard, and deuoted to them, not long since liuing and labouring that this Inquisition might be embraced amongst vs, told vs that if it brought some innocent to his death, it would in recompence thereof ere long cleare all the kingdome of France of Hugonots. There is no doubt of that, for when the least word that shall escape a man shall be construed to be an irremissible crime, when we shalbe enforced as soone as we see a Iesuite to fall downe and worshipping him, although he be a mile off, or els we shalbe in daunger to be cast into a deep dungeon, not being allowed any man to speake for vs, and to conclude the Inquisition shall no sooner be established among vs, but they of Rochell will send vs theyr kepe. Here let me aske a question, why is it not vsed in the low Countreys? how comes it to passe that hee who hath such excellent and soueraigne remedies against this disease can not cure himself? How can he promise helth vnto vs, whē he him selfe is full of sores and vlcers? Wherefore should we rather thinke him a skillfull Physitian, then a prattling Ciarlatan? But I see what it is, he goeth about to preferre the infirmities before death, and yet would saine persuade vs the contrarie. For if it be not so, how comes it to passe, that he who would sayne be reputed an Angell of heauen (without whose helpe we should all be Hugonots) hath graunted the inhabitants of Antwerpe to enjoy the free libertie of theyr consciences for the space of foure whole yeeres? Where is that earnest, pure and Catholike zeale which he would make the world beleue to be in him? And yet all this is nothing in re-

garde of the Edict which was made at Font in the yere of our Lorde 1576. For by that he yielded and promised, that none dwelling in anie of the Prouinces, which had submitted themselves to his lawes and obedience, should be in anie sort be troubled or molested concerning matters of religion. And as touching the prouinces of Holand and Zeland, nothing appertaining to the exercise of theyr religion, should be remoued or altered from that it was at that present: which yet stands in full vertue and effect. Is not that a testimonie of his yielding and stretching conscience, which (on condition that he may bring his intent to good and wished effect) hee will turne, bend and applie to what bias a man please? Hee will allowe of two Religions in the lowe Countreies, so that he might thereby recover them againe, and yet can he abide but one in France, that thereby hee may subuert the state thereof.

His owne subjects will not beleue him touching those thinges which depende onely of his owne authoritie, as they that knowe well, and to theyr cost haue experienced, that he neuer promisseth, but to deceiue them: and shall French men beleue and giue anie credite to theyr auncient enemye, touching those thinges that onely depend on his life, which were he but thirtie yeres of age, and sure to liue one hundred yeres more, he shal neuer be able to bring to passe? But let vs consider (I praye you) and waighe the occasions that doe so animate and moue the people of the lowe Countreies so opiniatiuely, or rather obstinately to endure the discomfortitie of such long and loathsome warres (for so I may well tearme them) as we see they haue hether to, and yet doe maintayne agaynst him. These people (I saie) who are both trustie and tractable (if the world may yeld a people of such qualitie) is it for anie pleasure they take in so vnplesant an exercise: no man will beleue it. Is it because they will not be as good subjects to theyr Prince, as hee will bee gracious Soueraigne to his people: Nay, so farre are they from the
 merit.

merite of so vniuersall a censure, that contrariwise they mayntaine themselves in all dutie and loyaltie towards him: hee hath attempted to tyrannize them with no lesse barbarous crueltie, then he spared not to intreate the Indians with all unchristian inhumanitie, contrarie to his sundrie othes and solemne bolus made vnto them. And when as by humble supplications they haue besought him, sending for sollicitours of theyr sute, of the most noble and honourable personages of the Countrey, to seeke to mitigate his mercesse mallice, and to procure a remedie for so great a mischiefe. When then hath he most of all (lyke the vpper her veruome) spitt forth his spight, and redoubled his rage agaynst this innocent people, most miserably and without mercie, putting them to the sword, as sheep to the slaughter, his impious Excellencie being impatient of the petitions of his faithfull, and (but too affectionate) subjects, as in deede to our cost we may see, they haue but too much shewed themselves to be. For in witness of theyr good willes, they haue at severall times (besides the reuerencies of his Demands and receit of tallages, subsidies, and other ordinarie imposts) assented to supplie the Emperour with the summe of nine millions of golde extraordinarie, and in deede haue not failed to furnish him therewith, though to the great damage of the Realme of France. But will you knowe what it is that so much moneth the patience of this barbarous King, or rather insatiable tyrant. It is forsooth, that his Father the Emperour had these contributorye summs by gairning (with his Grace) theyr good wills, and in deede by holding a generall assemblee of the Estates, gatte them graunted by a common consent of voyces, but Phillip his sonne, onely by his authoritties power, will wrastle from the people what him pleaseth, as exacting it from a Countrey but newly conquered. Are we ignorant (thinke you) how as well by the Duke of Alua his endenour, and by the labour of other the ministers and executioners of his mischiefs, hee went about to obtaine this exaction amongst them, viz. that

euerie man should yeeld him yerely the tenth of his reuenue; and paye him the tenth pemie of euerie thing that should bee solde, yea, and for euerie time it should be uttered, though it were bought and solde an hundredth times so and fro, which surely had amounted to a masse inestimable: And yet hee thought he dealt verie sauourably with the Flemings, sith he maketh no conscience to extort the fifth part yerely of the Indians. Nay this is not all, the couetousnes of this defensible pillar of Christendome; or rather offensive pillar and poller of other mens possessions, hath encroched euen vnto the Ecclesiasticall rights and liuings. For considering with himselfe that this intolerable tyrannie, vnto which hee coupled that barbarous and vncristian Inquisition of Spaine, might at the length breake a discontentment amongst his subiects. To giue remedie therein, hee determined vpon this resolution, which was to cut off from the Charge so much of theyr reuenue as might suffice to maintayne such a number of men at armes, that therewith he might so bridle them, & so straightly curbe them with the poke of his subiection, that though he should take al that euer they haue from them, yet should they not once dare to grudge or murmure against him. Which manner of dealing made them all, both Church-men, Nobilitie, and Commonaltie ioyne together to seeke some meanes how to shake off such an insupportable burthen, as lawfully they might doe, seeing it meerely was repugnant and contrarie to the established lawes of theyr Countrie, and namely to that Statute, whereby it is provided, that hee shall not impose any newe subside or taxation vpon the people without the aduise and consent of the States generall of the countrie, vpon which lawes both he and his predecessours haue bene retained and acknowledged for Lordes and gouernours of their Societie, but with this expresse promise, that if at any time they should infringe or violate those lawes, they also should be so

as to be discharged from the bond of any oth of allegiance

no other duetie, wherein before they had tryed themselves to them. So I say, these Spaniolized Frenchmen as they know not, or at least will not seeme to know how fully the people of Flanders are stirred vp to this warre, euen so as men wedded to their owne ouerloadings for meere blindness, doe they not discern the mischief into the which of a brauerie they hurle them selues headlong, most miserably thrusting both their owne and their posterities necks into the halster, and in lew of the freedom wherein they haue bene borne and brought vp, become the slaues and bondmen of the most savage, faithlesse, inhumaine, and barbarous nation, that the circuit of the whole world doth comprehend. Oh wise, and well aduised men of Holland and Zeland, and those other inhabitants of the vniued Provinces of the low Countries: yea I will say further, Oh most happy people, if knowing (as in deed you doe) whence springeth your blisse and bale, you persist in your sage resolution, whereby you shall auoide all imminent mischieses, and in short space inposse your selues with felicitie, accompanied with an assured safetie from the Spanish tyrannie. Surely you are more neare thereunto, then the tyrant is to death, although he be alreadie old, crazed, and decrepitt. And your gladnesse shall bring so much the greater griefe to our turncote Frenchmen, when they shall see them selues so mated with miserie, deuoid of all hope of deliuerance from that harme, which your prudence and foresight hath escaped, and freed your selues from: and shall serue for an example of folly to all the world, as notable as your counsell and constancie shall be to your posteritie admirable. But let vs returne to the Spanish King. Shall we then be such simple sottes, as to belieue that he would not willingly couple Fraunce to his other countries. Yea, though with condition that it were all Hugonots, or of what religion soeuer? Are we so blinde, that we know not his butte to be the body, and not the soule, his fetch to be at Fraunce, and not at the Heretiques?

tiques: unlesse in that they are an hindrance unto his purposes, other wise, why shoulde he not as well loane in friendship with the French, as heretofore he entertained amitie with the English: untill the prize of his pence was by them taken from him, which in the yeare of our Lord 1569. he sent into Flanders unto the Duke of Alva: till which act he had league and alliance both offensive and defensive with them, even with those that were vowed enemies to the Pope and all Papisme: Oh constant Catholike, Oh puissant Protector of the faith Catholick: whom the losse of his gold, not the lacke of religion prouoked, the interest of Spanie, not the right of Rome stoong and pricked to the hart. All the dreadfull threatnings, and fearefull excommunications thundered out by the Pope against the English Protestants, could neuer haue power to make him leaue league with England, when a few lost crownes made him immediately let fall both friendship and faith, and climbe vp euen unto the cloudes with the swell of reuenge and vengeance. Let men say then what they list, let them thunder, and threaten, let heauen and earth be at iarre together, yet shall they neuer remoue me from these two martines. The one, that the Spanissh religion consisteth in enlarging the metes and boundes of his dominions, his zeale in commanding his neighbour nations, and his care in aspiring to the Maiestie of a Monarche, that other religion he hath none, but such that of the peoples according as it may best maintaine the trade of his tyrannie. The other is, that he deserueth not the name of a Christian, who doth not believe that God can farre more safely conserue the glory of his name by the instructions of good Pastors, good Bishops, zealous Ministers, and sincere Preachers of his word, then the Spaniard or other man liuing can bee able to doe with massacres, sackings, blasphemies, robbings, sacrilegges, and incontinuous dealings of the most cruel, wicked, licentious and insolent (though hardie) man of warre that euer were assembled

assembled together. Let us bethinke us then at length
 between you, and let us looke into our selves, let us consider
 on the one side, the happy estate of those eight or nine great
 Provinces that are at ease in quietness under the obedi-
 ence and protection of our King; on the other side, let us be-
 hold our own miserable and accursed condition that live not,
 but languish in daily expectation of death through the cruel
 affliction of famine, which as an handmaid attends on these
 warres. Let us well ponder the twaight of our enterprise,
 which tendeth to no other end but to continue, to fill France
 with brigandage, and bovelage, with rapes, and robberies,
 with theft and murder, to multiply by millions the number
 of poore widowes and fatherlesse children, to no other end
 but to maintain the pride of the Spanish usurpation, and
 make our selves the only wretched and miserable together
 of the world, and only to please the desires, and second the
 humors of certaine desperate enthusiasts, the horrors of
 blood, treachery and slaughter hath clearely convinced our
 Kinges consideration, yielding to the appetites of flesh,
 who by these conditions being counterchanged into Spaniards
 have no more any feeling or apprehension of the griefes
 and miseries of France, but rather contrivance make her
 sterner, more harsh, more cruel, more ruder, and her faith
 more treacherous. If all this can not move the hardness of our
 hearts, if yet our minds there remaine no remnant of re-
 morse, yet at least will let our eyes informe us, and let us
 turne them behold our selves beset on every side with the
 fortunate and flourishing armies of our King: let us view
 those great and warlike proportionall armies which repa-
 ring in the every place with men, armur and horses, not only
 to defend and maintain the Scepter of France, but there-
 withall and with our breath to goe and abate the pride and
 insolence of those Negroes, who through our negligence
 have a loose power like to sturges or rather tempests
 infused upon the countries bordering round about us, ma-

king vs the instruments of our owne scourge, and our
 butcherly bloodsheds, the subiect of their mirth & triumphs.
 And in very truth, is not the houre come wherein the very
 ashes of our Ancestors aske reuenge by our hands. Whom
 their Penitours procured to spill each others blood, & commit
 so many publike parricides: What do we tarrie or expect the
 arising of a more royal King, or victorious Captaine: Haue
 wee not bin long enough the laughing stocke of those who
 heretofore could neuer heare vs talked of without tripping.
 To conclude, is it not time to go bid the Spaniard battell in
 his own countrie, where the conquest is so easie, & the fruit
 so ripe, & so readie at hand: They of Portugall, & Spanarra,
 do already hold vs out their hands, the way will be the shorter
 for to redeme Naples & Milaine. It is not the Alpes, but the
 Pyrenney mountains y we must now passe, we must strike home
 at the head, the blow is mortall. See howe the English men
 haue already pearced euen the very life-baines of his golden
 vent, & in a manner clean thrust him out of the sea. He durst not
 before Lis bone walls stand to fight with Norrie, the general
 of a small English armie: how will he then dare to encounter
 a mightie King of France, a Prince of so great puissance: he
 durst not once assaile the English infantry, how will he then
 be able to withstand and escape the fure of the French Ca-
 uallerie: backt and fortified with all the forces of the Coun-
 tries and Prouinces that are on this side of him: There by
 your selues, adde will unto your courage, the true adop-
 ted children of Bellona, let not the dreade of our King hope-
 nide of you lache, the gates of his clemencie stand wide o-
 pen for to receiue all, his mercie is mightie, his grace is grea-
 ter in forgiving, then our gracelesnes hath bin guiltie in of-
 fending. Psea beholde, he holdeth out his royall hand vnto vs
 all, he is our Father, our naturall and lawfull Father, wee
 are all his children: but if we shew coloures in confounding him,
 if we defile his honour, if we moche his mildnes, miserable
 wretches, what can wee expect but the sharpe effects of the

The Anti-Spaniard.

rod be of his indignation, as the rightfull and deserved reward
 of our execrable offences, that our just suffering may serue
 for others example: Yet if we can take no pittie of our selues,
 let vs at least haue some compassion of our wiuers and chil-
 dren, whose condition is so much the more miserable, by how
 much they haue yet no feeling of their miseries. Well, let it
 now, yea even now appeare, if in vs there be yet remaining
 anye relique of true French men, let the desire of preserving
 our libertie, and the hatefull apprehension of such miserable
 seruitude, cleane wash out of our memorie the remembrance
 of our fore conceiued and private quarrels, and let vs burie
 our olde broyles and civil dissentions, in the entire affection of
 our deare Countrie. There are now no more, nor any other
 factions but the French and Spanish. Oh omnipotent God,
 that hast euer held the eyes of thy commiseration open to
 France, and hast euer plentifully filled her with thy bounti-
 full blessings. It is now, praye now, that we haue neede
 of thy heavenly helpe, and aboue all, that it will please thee to
 giue sight vnto our sealed eyes, that we may haue power to
 perceiue and discerne our true enemies, what the Spaniarde
 is, what his government, what his pretence to our poore, de-
 solate, and oppressed Countrie. God Lord, leaue vs not now
 in the verge of our extremitie, being vpon the point eyther
 presently to precipitate our selues into everlasting bondage,
 or prosperously to purchase our eternall freedome. Assist our
 King, protect our Princes, animate our nobles, & strengthen
 our souldiers, send thy holy Angels to aide them, inspire them
 with an ardent zeale to maintaine thy quarrell, let theyr fore-
 heads be fraught with fearelesse courage, and theyr armes filled
 with force. Comfort this confaguantie, continue to lighten
 with thy grace this line of that holy Lewes, that holy Saint
 that ceaseth not to pray vnto thee for his posteritie, that
 thou wilt not blot them out of thy booke of life, that thou
 wilt not take from them the comfort of thy countenance,
 that thou wilt not destroye them, that thou wilt not

put in their place their enemy, the enemy of their souls;
 there: but rather that thou wilt be pleased to preserve unto
 his posteritie the inheritance of his patrimonie; and restore
 his France to her former prosperitie, to the end that after
 we shall have subjected to the yoke of our government those
 that threaten us with the rod of their usurping rule, we may
 take in hand the accomplishment of his holy volues, and the
 pursuitts of his religious warres against the Infidels, under
 the conduct of this Christian Conquerour Henrie his eldest
 sonne, who is vnto to aduance the honour of his house, and
 for euer to eternize the name of the French: and that the
 auri-flame now ioyned with the Eagle, may be the guiding
 of so great a King, so Augustus an Emperour, distributour
 of the Ensignes of that plume, Spadonet, and free thy people
 from captiuitie, who faithfully assaying to thy neuer failing
 King promises, haue long attended the com-
 ming of that happie daie.



An extract of the Spanishe Kings
declaration, which bee sent to the
 Princes of France, and others the par-
 takers of the Catholique Religion, against the
 Heretiques of that Countrey, their fauourers
 and adherents.



The Catholique King hath growen old
 and crazed, constrained him selfe with
 such kingdomes, dukedomes, and leig-
 neuries, as are at this present under
 his obedience, neither hath his Majesty
 any need of that of France. But for
 assured as hee seeth the kingdome of
 France afflicted with Heretiques,
 whome the Catholiques of that Countrey (albeit they be in
 number twentie to one) are not able to master, his Highnes
 hath alwayes offered him selfe to succor and assiste them, and
 in dede hath both in theyr first and second troubles ayded
 and assisted them, as well with men as with money, with-
 out intention to receiue any recompence in lew thereof. All
 which notwithstanding, they haue alwayes covertly main-
 tained wars against him as well in Flanders as Portugal,
 whereof neuertheles he hath neuer ben willing to take re-
 venge, nor euer would consent to frame any thing againste
 France, since the peace concluded betwixt them.

Hereafter follow the conditions deman-
 ded by the Catholiques of France, and by hys
 Maiesty assented vnto.

1 First that his Highnes shall haue the title of Protector
 of the Religion and Crowne of France, and the Cardinal of

Bourbon to remain their King, whom his Majesty shall helpe to deliver out of captivity, and cause to be consecrated King.

2 That his Majesty may (if he please) marry one of his daughters to one of the Princes of the blood of France, who after the deale of the late Lord Cardinall shall be crowned King, and in respect of such marriage to be had, his highnes shall give the countie of Flanders, and Burgundy to bee joyned and united to the Realme of France,

3 That the ministers of the Gallicane church, shalbe reformed according to the counsell of Trent.

4 That no Spaniard shalbe endowd with any benefice, or beare any office in this Realm, nor be admitted to the government of any townes or bordering places.

5 That the officers of justice shall not be made mercenary, but be truly bestowed upon good and honest persons, such as shall have bestowed they; time in study and in the practice of the bar.

6 But as for such as not being amenable to their lawes concerning, shall have already purchased any such places of dignity or office, being men of behaviour and Catholiques: in regard that they have payde for them, and many of them yet owe rents and fines for the same. It shalbe lawfull for them at this time to resigne unto others that shalbe capable of them, being Catholiques and men learned, and of good and honest reputation, who after wards need not make any other resignation.

7 That his Majesty shall make a bank or stock of two millions of gold to be kept in Paris, and employed for the payment of the arreages of the taxes of the Chamber of the City, and that his Majesty shall at his proper cost and charges, and with that which it shall please our holy father the Pope to contribute, entertain the warres that now we have in hand.

In the last of the foregoing articles, and especially that to be reserved

reserved and employed towards the payments of the debts of the Crowne, and not to any other use, and the debts once discharged, the said impositions to be remitted, except onely one tallage, wherewith shalbe entertayned a certaine number of men of warre, as well horsemen as footemen, for the gard and conservation of the Realme.

9 That from hence forth the souldiers of the Kings ordinaunces shalbe gentlemen, and shall make their musters, and receive theyr pay quarterly, as well in time of peace as warre.

10 That the French men shall have free liberty to comerce and have recourse of trafique and negotiation to the lands of Peru, and other the new conquered countreies of his Majestie, with free election either to associate with the Spaniards and Portugalls, or if they thinke good, to saile alone by them selves.

By vertue of the articles here above agreed on, his Highnes for a beginning of the sayd stocke or bank of two millions of gold, hath caused already to bee delivred into the City of Paris, the sum of foure hundredeth thousand crownes.

FINIS.



Aj.

